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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POLITICAL.

From the Democratic Review for July.

The Re-Annexation of Texas:

IN ITS INFLUENCE ON THE DURATION OF SLAVERY.

One of the arguments in favor of re-annexing Texas, which was well represented by Mr. Walker in his letter, seems to have been overlooked in the recent discussions of the question. Even Mr. Calhoun seems to suppose that the peculiar institutions of the South, as it is the fashion to call slavery, are to be rendered more durable by annexation; and the abolitionists, as well as some of the more rational opponents of those institutions, object to the annexation of Texas on the same ground. Both are wrong, & a little attention to facts will prove the error. So far from perpetuating slavery in the United States, the annexation of Texas, or of the slaveholding portion of it at least, gives the only well grounded hope, according to present appearances, of an ultimate extinction. This may appear to be a paradox; but it is sober truth, and fully susceptible of demonstration. Let us reason coolly and candidly about this matter, without regard to the opposite fanaticisms which rage on both sides of it.

Every one who has either read or thought on the subject is aware that the value of a slave's labor is never equal to that of a freeman, and that the expense of his support is greater. He has less inducement to work hard for he gains nothing by it; he has no inducement to be thrifty, for it saves him nothing. He gets his food and his clothing, whatever may be the crop or the expenses of making it; and in any event he gets nothing else. He is therefore an unthrift, as all are who live from hand to mouth; and he only differs from other unthrifts in this, that he has no inducements to reform. He is unskilful, too; he learns nothing: he has no occasion to think.—Whether he plough deep or shallow, it is all one to him. Besides, where slaves are, white men will not work. Labor is degraded there, and the white freeman is glad to excuse his natural laziness by refusing to bear what he calls the badge of servitude.

The consequence of this is, that a Yankee farmer with his sons will live and grow rich upon the corner of a farm, from which a Virginian planter with his slaves has just been driven bankrupt. The Yankee works himself, his son works at his side, his wife and daughters are at work in the dairy or the kitchen. They all save, for it is their own. They study to increase the products of the farm and improve the farm itself, for it is their wealth or to be their inheritance.

Go down into old Fairfax in Virginia, just beyond the Potomac, the neighborhood of General Washington, formerly the garden of the South. Ten years ago it was almost a wilderness; like Actæon devoured by his own dogs, the planters had been eaten up by their slaves. First came mortgages on the proud old homestead; then mortgages on the slaves to raise money to feed them; at last the sheriff; and the old fashioned Virginia gentleman who used to import his pipe of wine a year and drive his blood horses to the Springs, has become a julap drinker at the stage house, or has struck out into the world to seek his fortune. But the land was too good to be lost. The Yankee had bought it. He had put up the fences, and driven his plough to the deeper soil, and turned in the clover; and old Fairfax is beginning to smile like a colony of New England.

We have moved one step forward in our argument; for we are agreed now that a freeman can support himself by agricultural labor where a slave cannot. But there is another thing to be considered, and that is skill. Now and then, you will find in the South a smart negro, who has learned a trade. Now and then, not often—for trades are not to be learned without attention, and a few will give much attention to that which is not to repay them for their trouble A skillfull slave is worth more to his master; but he is worth no more to himself. If he even makes himself a master workman, he gets no wages; and if he is the veriest botch, he still gets his two suits of clothes, his corn-meal and his bacon.—The slave mechanics are therefore few and not expert. The great mass of the slaves in all countries has always been, and always must be, employed in mere labor, the commonest labor of the plantation. Taken as a body, they cannot support themselves by any other agricultural occupations.

Now, agricultural employments require more ground than any other. A shoemaker can make his living on six feet square, a place just big enough for his bed and his bench. A thousand men can work in a single manufactory. People who live by their wits, thank Heaven, are not expected to be great land-holders.

Freemen can be stowed closer and make a living, than slaves can. The traders, manufacturers, mechanics, professional men, may be crowded into towns, so that a hundred thousand shall live comfortably on a square mile of land. The slave must be a farmer, or rather a farmer's laborer, and a lazy, unskillful and wasteful laborer to boot, who makes small crops, and requires therefore much land to raise enough to clothe and feed him.

Remembering this, as a second fact about which we are not to have any further argument, let us go on to another topic.

In new countries, where land is cheap, agriculture is careless. That is to say, the farmer picks out the best soil and neglects the worse, and works over the best somewhat roughly.—When an acre of new land can be bought for a dollar & a quarter, people are not apt to pay much for an old one. In a new country, therefore, population is apt to be scattered, only the best soils cultivated, and those cropped hard, so as to make the most out of them for the time. When they are exhausted, the settler moves on to another tract.

But as the country grows older, land becomes more costly. People learn the art of living on smaller farms. The farmer tries to improve what he has got, and to make it yield all that the best culture can bring out. Population thickens, and at last the country becomes so full, and land so dear, that it is difficult to obtain a living by mere labor Then it is that emigration begins, and the surplus population, incapable of finding a support at home, moves away to regions where land is cheaper.

Now, if ever such a time shall come to the slave states, is is very certain that the slaves, instead of being valuable property to their masters, will become an incumbrance. Whenever a man eats more than he earns, he must be dependent for support on the earnings of others; and in the case of the slave, the dependence must be on the master, for no one else is bound to support him. Let this state of things come about, and there will be no objections to abolition, at least on the part of the masters.

And this state of things must and will come, as surely as they continue to eat and drink. The only question is—When? When will the land of the slave states be fully covered with population as to crowd out the slave? Let us see if we can answer this question.

There are parts of Europe which we know to be fully stocked with population, where mere labor scarcely earns a living, but relies in part on the poor-rates, and where government is willing to pay and does pay passage money for emigrants to America, in order to relieve itself of the burden of supporting them at home. In the more fertile part of the continent of Europe, the population at the present time averages 110 persons for every square mile, or one for every six acres: in the northern regions it is much less. Not that every square mile can do this. One may be a swamp, another a coal field, hundreds of others covered with the waters of rivers, lakes, and inland seas; but on the whole, taking the good with the bad, the productive with the impracticable, the city pavement and the turnpike road, and the woodland with the arable farm, in the long average, six acres of land in the west of Europe, are barely sufficient to raise food for a human being. Beyond this with the strictest economy, and highest skill, and most unflinching industry, European lands have not gone. Indeed, long before the population reaches this point, voluntary emigration begins with those who have the means; and when the point is fully reached, the guardians of the poor are busy freighting ships to carry off their paupers.

But all these Europeans do not live by agriculture. One half at least, so the books say, live in the cities and towns, in London with its millions, in Paris, Vienia, &c., where tradesmen can flourish without occupying their shares of the land. Not so our American slaves; they, as we have seen; must live in the country, and use up their full proportion of the soil. And hence as we know, there are no large towns in the slave states, except such as are supported by commerce with abroad. More than fifteen sixteenths of all the inhabitants of those states, as shown by the last census live on farms.

Remember now that the slave, whatever his employment, produces less and wastes more than the freeman, and add to it the fact that from the nature of his only occupation, he requires more land, and it will be easy to see that if six acres, on the average, are required to support a freeman, who works for himself, a good deal more will be necessary to make food for a human being under the ignorant, lazy, and thriftless culture of a slave.

It has been said, and with apparent truth, that from thirty five to forty on a square mile, is about as large a population as slave labor can support. The *villeins* of England begin to be freed when the population attained this rate, many hundred years ago. Delaware, where slavery is nearly worn out, the entire number of its slaves being but 2,600, has an average of little over thirty five;—and those parts of Maryland and Virginia which have approached this average, find slave labor unproductive, and scarcely more than adequate to its own support.

Here, then we have the two extremes. Slavery begins to be bad business for the master when the country becomes so thickly settled that on the average 40 people are living on a square mile of land: and when the average reaches 110, *mere labor*, whether bond or free, is unable to support itself, but is forced to rely, in whole or in part, on the skill and charity of others.

When will these numbers be reached in our southern states? It is a mere question of arithmetic, and an easy one. We know what the population of the slave states in 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830 and 1840, and can easily calculate the rate of its increase. This rate has varied somewhat; sometimes rising as high as 33 per ct. for a period of ten years; sometimes sinking to about 25 1-2, when causes happened to encourage emigration more than usual. The average has been about 30 per cent.—that is to say, at the end of every ten years 130 inhabitants have been found where 100 used to be. Thus in 1790 the slave population was about two millions: in 1800 about two millions six hundred thousand: in 1810 something less than three millions and a half: in 1820 four millions and a half: in 1830 five millions and three quarters: and in 1840, a little more than seven millions and a third. If the population shall continue to increase in the southern states, as it has done thus far, it will have reached twenty five millions by the year 1887, and about the year 1926 will not be less than seventy millions. So far it is plain enough. There is no mistake in the calculation, nor in the facts on which it rests. Examine them as we may, the result is as we have just stated it:—in 1887, twenty five millions—in 1926, seventy millions. Now mark the conclusion.

The entire area of the present slave states and slave territories, counting in Delaware, the District of Columbia, and the Floridas, is little less than 630,000 square miles. A population of twenty five millions on this area, such as will be on it in 1887, gives 40 persons to the square mile; a population of seventy millions, such as it will have in 1926, an average to the square mile of 110.

It is a startling fact, but we cannot escape from it. In 1887, 43 years from the time at which we are writing, the average value of a slave's labor throughout the south will be little more than adequate to his support; in 1926, less than 82 years, it will be impossible for slavery to subsist except as a burden on the master. The politician who fancifully imagines that a freeman is more apt to be fond of liberty if cradled in a land of slaves, may mourn over so early a downfall of his cherished institution; and the abolitionist may perhaps doubt, whether it is worth while to work so hard as he is doing, in the vain imagination of hastening what must necessarily come so soon. But there is the fact for them to ponder on; those are now living who will see the last of negro slavery in the United States.

But when this time shall have come, what is to be the lot of the negroes? In 1887, when their value has become unquestionable, they will number eight and a half millions: by the year 1926, the period before which the emancipation must take place they will equal twenty four millions of souls. What is to be done in the next forty three years with these eight millions and a half of unproductive laborers; what in the next eighty two, with these 24 millions of paupers.

Here arithmetic fails. Shall they be emancipated on the soil that bred them? They will cover it with pauperism, with rapine and desolation. Their masters, impoverished by the depreciation and ultimate distruction of their property, with plantations encumbered and incapable of profitable culture,—how are they to support in the poor house or by parochial relief those who before constituted their wealth.?

Shall they be retained in bondage? The slaves of bankrupt masters, valueless themselves! It is only to levy in different form an insupportable tax for pauperism on those who themselves are paupers.

Shall they be invited to migrate to the north and west? Ohio has already closed her doors against them by laws making it penal to introduce a free negro without indemnifying the state against the risk of his becoming a pauper. Pennsylvania has amended her Constitution so as to preclude the possibility of any but a white man becoming a citizen. In the eastern and more northern states, and in Canada, where this philanthropy is most rife, the negro cannot live; the climate destroys him. In Massachusetts, though the negro and white man are equally freemen and citizens there, of three quarters of a million of inhabitants but eight thousand are negroes.

What, then, is to be the fate of the negro of our southern states? Remain as he is, he cannot. His condition must change—but what is the change to be? Where is he to go—what to be his condition? Three fourth of a century, and the the question will have been decided, for good or for evil. Nor can we blind ourselves to its consequences, either to our southern brethren or to the Union,—to the white man or to the negro.

But is there no escape from the evils that impend upon the emancipation of the southern slaves? Is this great moral good to be purchased only by horrors at which humanity sickness? Let him that believes in the watchfulness of Providence, or its wisdom, or its power; tremble in view of the calamities that are before us: a community ruined and hopeless,—a servile war, with its bloody heathstones and desecrated altars,—a desolated empire. But to those who have faithfully marked the dispensations of The Most High, no crisis present or prospective, can bring despair.

The Republic of Texas, that now sues for admission into the American Union, skirts on the one side the southern line of the United States, and on the other stretches along the expanded frontier of Mexico. The climate of this last named country is the most favorable of the whole globe for the development of the negro race; more uniformly mild than the north or west more salubrious than Africa, and with a soil spontaneously productive. There in Central America, and in the vast regions still further south, the negro is already a freeman—socially as well as politically, the equal of the white. Nine tenths of the population there is made up of the colored races the Generals, the Congressmen, the Presidents, are men of mixed blood.

Let the emancipated negro find himself on the borders of Mexico and the states beyond, and his fate is no longer doubtful or gloomy. He is near the land of his fellows, where equal rights and equal hopes await him and his offspring.

Nor does it require the mysterious foresight of a prophet to mark out the very steps, by which he is to arrive there. The negro is less valuable as a laborer in the north than in the south; he exults in the sunshine of the tropics and shrinks before the bracing winters of a more temperate latitude. The slave, too, is less valuable as he approaches the confines of a free state. Exaggerating the happiness of that indolence which he regards as the chacteristic of liberty, and aware of the possibility of escape into a country where slavery does not exist, he becomes discontented, reluctant, insubordinate. Besides he is there in almost immediate competition with the free laborers; they have the same employments and the products of their labor are of the same sort, while the slave is the more wasteful and less productive laborer of the two.

As a natural consequence, negro slavery recedes willingly from the more northern climate, especially it it escapes by so doing from the perilous rivalry of free labor. You have only to present to the planter an equally fertile region to the south of him; you have only to show him that it offers less facilities for the escape of his slaves, and whether it be regard for their increased health and consequent longevity, anxiety to retain his property in security, or the mere desire to make their labor profitable as possible you may be sure of his willingness to remove there. Thus we have seen the acquisition of Louisiana in 1800, and Florida in 1819, make an obvious check on the increase of slaves in the old states, by the inducements which they offered to their emigration further south. Nearly 1,000,000 slaves, as shown by the census, have already migrated into states beyond the limits of the original thirteen, leaving less than 1,400,000 behind them. By this natural transfer it is that Delaware has become to all practical purposes a free state; Maryland nearly so, and Virginia to a great extent:—and the same cause is operating largely in other states.

If Texas is annexed to the United States, with its more fertile soil and warmer sky, is it not certain that the parts of it, near the seaboard which are peculiarly adapted by nature to productions in which the negro's labor is most profitable, will be filled by emigration from the slave states? Can we not see, that in Maryland and Virginia and Kentucky and the other states in which slavery is already on the decline, the opening of Texas must necessarily hasten its departure; and, that thus, silently, without complaint, without effort, this dark visitation of anxiety and evil, once the just stigma of British cupidity, and now her unjust and insolent taunt, may at last depart from our shores? Whether by any possibility the abolition of slavery is ever to be effected by other means—in advance of the arrival of the period when it must yield to the silent operation of the pressure of population in this as in all other countries where it has existed—is a problem which we do not here feel called upon to discuss. That any compulsory power from without can ever accomplish that end, such as the 'Abolitionists' of the day are striving to apply, it appears the absudest folly to suppose. It has hitherto had no other effect than to exasperate the master, and make heaver and tighter the chain of the slave; nor does there appear much likelihood of its exerting any other influences in its future continuance. If, as has been ardently hoped and fondly believed by many of the truer friends of the negro, the result of the British experiments of emancipation in the West India Islands shall be such as to prove its safety and wisdom, so as to open the eyes of the master himself to the truth urged upon him by his northern neighbor, the grounds of the question well be in no respect changed by the existence of Texas in the Union. The master in Texas will be open to the same means of conviction as he would be if still on his old plantation in Virginia. If, on the other hand, that experiment shall *not* prove successful, so as to disprove the asserted possibility of the co-existence of the two races and two colors, side by side, on the same soil, in a relation of freedom and equality of rights, how can any of the friends of either desire to keep them forcibly pent up within the limits where every day is tending faster and faster to ferment the discordant elements into a result which threatens to be the desolation of both—instead of opening this safety valve by which the noxious danger may pass off harmlessly and insensibly?

Crowd then, your population into the southern states as you may, rapidly and without fear.—Texas will open before it as an outlet, and slavery, retiring from the middle and southern states of the present confederacy, will find for a time a resting place there. But only for a time, for the irreversible law of population, which decrees that in a densly peopled rigion slavery shall cease to exist, will emancipate Texas in her turn, and the Negro will then pass to a land of political freedom and social dignity under a genial sky. He will pass without civil convulsion, and leaving no domestic ruin in his path. As his labor becomes less and less valuable, Emancipation, gradual, progressive, at last universal, will pass over the southern border to his more appropriate home in Mexico and the states beyond.

"But if Texas is to be the outlet for American slavery, why not suffer her to be so, without making her a party to the Union? Will she not be as broad an outlet, and as certain, whether she comes to us, or remains as she is an independent friendly neighbor?"

It might be so, indeed, if we could only be certain that Texas, pressed by necessities, and spurned from our confederacy, would always continue to be independent and friendly. But what security have we that forty years hence she will be either? She is indeed, a young state, with American sympathies, anxious now to become a member of that American brotherhood from which most of her citizens have been emigrants, and she has proffered herself to us without reserve or condition. But she is not without other wooers. Great Britain has never yet lost a chance of getting a foothold on the outskirts of her neighbors' territory. She has Gibraltar in Spain, the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, and Hong Kong in China. Once, Calcutta might have been added to this list but that is now the cipital of her empire possessions of the east.—With the West Indian Islands as sentinels upon our coast, she keeps Canada to the north of us, and claiming Oregon on the west, is actually negotiating with Texas on the south.

She is mediating, as she terms it, between Mexico and Texas. And with what object? Not to obtain exclusive privileges says Lord Aberdeen; not to advance any peculiar interests of England or with reference to any peculiar influence.—Truly, she negotiates for none of these. But the slave mistress of India, the overseer and task-master of Ireland; she who but yesterday played the bully of the opium smugglers, and fought the Chinese into acceptance of the decencies of intoxication; has become a saint in these latter days—a very Peecksniff—and now

"Compounds for sins that she's inclined to
By damning those she has no mind to."

"She desires," says Lord Aberdeen, "to see slavery abolished throughout the world, and will not desist from her *honest efforts* for procuring the result. She wishes even to see the southern states of this Union placed on the firm and solid footing which general freedom alone can attain for them;" though she graciously promises that she "will make no difference in her treatment of the slaveholding and the free" a promise the more gracious as well as the more easily kept, since war against one set of states would be war against all, and she can never have peaceful intercourse with either slaveholding or free, except by the instrumentality of the joint and equally constituted government of both! "She has put herself forward, she admits in pressing Mexico to acknowledge the independence of Texas;" and avowing her "wishes to see slavery abolished in Texas as well as elsewhere, she would rejoice," she says, "that her recognition by Mexico should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas for its entire abolition." Such are the words of British ministers of state. And he must be a stranger to the language of diplomacy, and forgetful of the long history of British intermeddling in the affairs of others, who does not see in this, that if American slavery is to find an outlet for departure through Texas it must be by the relief of Texas from British influence, and its annexation to the American Union.

To abandon Texas now is to invite for her British protection and British policy. It is to close round us the circle of British power, leaving the emancipation of the slave within our borders, the redintegration of his manhood, and introduction to political rights, a problem to be solved by the caprice of an alien and not improbably hostile influence.

From the Free-Will Baptist Repository.

INDIGNATION OF THE PRESS.

Of all the shameful tragedies that have disgraced the nineteenth century; the imprisonment of Dorr is the most revolting! We well know the soulless genius that rules with hands of iron, and teeth of steel; that British colony; but we had thought, that a dread of public indignation would have overruled the yindictive pride and cowardice of those in "brief authority," and saved the fallen patriot from the cruel sentence that has been passed upon him! But the deed is done. Rhode Island is the "by-word" of the world, the reproach of human government! Some have talked of petitioning the British government of that province, for the pardon of Dorr; but this is too humiliating for the sons of the Pilgrims; and we recommend that the whole power of the American press be bought to bear upon the despotism, and hellish spirit of the "child of the bond-woman," till she breaks the yoke of cruelty and lets the oppressed go free. The whole land is convulsed with indignation at the judicial mockery, and deputized injustice, devolved in this second edition of O'Connell imprisonment.

"Every One to his Taste."—Many of our gourmands would sicken at the idea of a dish of snails, which in Hungary, more especially, is esteemed a delicate, and is a very frequent dish; so much so; that not a few of the peasantry even pay their rents with them according to Pagent's travels in Hungary and Transylvania; but a Hungarian lady would be as much horrified at the idea of swallowing an oyster, and would at least have this advantage over our epicures, that snails are vegetable feeders.

THRASHING AND HOEING.—Scene, a cornfield: men with hoes; time, eleven o'clock, A. M.

Enter Squire, the owner of the field.

One of the men speaks—"Squire, it's eleven o'clock you know, and we are all thirsty! and the Scripture says—'If any thirst, let him come and drink."

Squire—"Aye; but the Scripture also says—'*Hoe every one* that thirsteth."

Friend, do not crouch to those above,
Friend, do not tread on those below—
Love those, who're worthy of thy love;
Love these, and thou wilt make them so.

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON.—"What's that?" said a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X.

"Daddy's name."

"No it isn't your daddy's name, you blockhead it's X."

"I'll be darned if it is. It's daddy's name, blow'd if it aint. I've seen him write it often."

"Go to your seat, you booby."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 6, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

Democratic Principles.	Federal Whig Principles.
A JUDICIOUS AND EQUITABLE TARIFF with INCIDENTAL PROTECTION.	A NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
Proof:—"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue—such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of Revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our own home industry. I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection *merely*, and not for Revenue." [Polk's Letter to J. K. Kane.	*Proof*—Refer to the Resolutions introduced by Henry Clay in 1839.
A SOUND and SAFE NATIONAL CURRENCY.	A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF,—similar to the one now in operation, which millions of the Declaration of Independence, and oppresses the Agriculturalist while it builds up the Manufacturer; granting privileges to one class which it denies to another.
An HONEST and ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION of the Government.	ABOLITION and DESTRUCTION of the VETO POWER.
The ANNEXATION of TEXAS as soon as practicable considering the rights of other Nations, and the obligations such a step may impose upon us.	A DISTRIBUTION of the PROCEEDS of the PUBLIC LANDS, in order to pave the way for an ASSUMPTION of the STATE DEBTS.
The IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND OCCUPATION OF OREGON.	An EXTRAVAGANT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT, which is the natural consequence of an EXORBITANT TARIFF.
The ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.	*"A NATIONAL DEBT is a NATIONAL BLESSING."*
Opposition to the DISTRIBUTION POLICY; a measure both unconstitutional and unjust.	OPPOSITION to the ANNEXATION of TEXAS under any circumstances.
Opposition to a UNITED STATES BANK.	Opposition to the OCCUPATION and POSSESSION of OREGON.
Opposition to a GOVERNMENT DEBT in time of peace.	These are some of the leading measures of the Whig party. They are such as will be adopted if the Whigs gain the ascendancy in the Government. We candidly believe that many if not all of these measures would prove highly injurious, and even disastrous to the future prosperity of the country. Such being our belief, we feel it to be our duty to urge upon all an examination of these principles, on both sides, and by all means to embrace those which shall promote the greatest good to our common country.

Such are some of the leading Democratic measures—measures which, if they were adopted with such details as a sound and discriminating judgment might dictate, would do much to alleviate the present embarrassments of the country and perpetuate her free institutions

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.

State Election, September 9, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast.

FOR SENATORS—OXFORD.

WILLIAM FRYE, of Bethel.
SILAS BARNARD, of Dixfield.
STEPHEN H. CHASE, of Fryeburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—OXFORD.

JAMES BURBANK, of Gilead.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—OXFORD.

LEVI STOWELL, of Paris.

Law and Order Party.

THEORY WITHOUT PRACTICE.

"I am a Whig warmly attached to the party which bears that respectable name. There is one prominent and characteristic difference between the two parties which eminently distinguishes them, and which, if there were no other, would be sufficient to decide my judgment. And that is the respect and deference uniformly displayed by the one, and the disregard and contempt exhibited by the other, to the Constitution, to the Laws and to public Authority."—[Mr. Clay's Speech at Raleigh, April 13th, 1841.]

PRACTICE VERSUS THEORY!

ACQUIESCENCE IN LAW AND ORDER.

"We are happy to learn that our advice was followed the other day in Oldham county to a good purpose. A Locofoco approached a Whig and offered to vote for Mr. Clay if the Whig would vote for Col. Butler. The Whig knocked him down. That's the way to do things."—Louisville Journal.

This Louisville Journal is published within a few miles of Ashland, and is considered Mr. Clay's peculiar organ. We beg leave to differ from the editor. Knocking men down is *not* "the way to do things."—Portland American.

We gave a specimen yesterday from the Louisville Journal, Mr. Clay's pet. We present another to-day:—

"The Judge Ford, of Charlestown, Indianna, who lost his money in a bet with Mr. Graves upon the last Presidential election, and then sued for its recovery, was elected President of the Charleston Polk Club on Saturday night last.—On the following Tuesday, a member of his own Club gave him a sound and well-deserved thrashing, and straitway went off and enrolled himself as a member of the Clay party. Every Locofoco who will whip such rascals as Ford, shall be entitled to admission into the Clay party on application—and no questions asked."

A beautiful illustration this of whig decency:

Port. American.

Such exhibitions of decency, such practical illustrations of morality and wisdom as shown and advocated by the above Whig Journals are "*sufficient to decide*" Mr Clay's "judgment" in favor of Wiggery.

☞ "None of Gov. Dorr's friends are allowed to see him." Shame on the Algerines! O! tempora! O! mores!

PARIS, AUGUST 3, 1844.

WE, the undersigned, Democrats of Paris, believing that the present crisis requires a more efficient organization of the Democratic party for the purpose of diffusing correct information among the people, would respectfully invite our Democratic friends to meet at the TOWN HOUSE on SATURDAY next, at 5 o'clock P. M., in order to take this subject into consideration, and if thought expedient to form a Democratic Association.

STEPHEN EMERY.
JOSEPH G. COLE.
E C. SHAW.
B. C CUMMINGS.
E. A. HOLMES.
T H. BROWN.
G W. MILLETT.
ALANSON MELLEN.
V. D PARRIS.
MOSES HAMMOND.

CONTEMPTIBLE MEANNESS OF WHIGGERY.

The Boston Atlas has the following:—

"*A Straw.*—We understand that Hon James Fowler, of Westfield, who was for several years the candidate of the loco foco party in Connecticut for Lieut. Governor, and has ever since stood high in its confidence, has signified his determination not to vote for Polk and Dallas."

In answer to it the New Haven Register says:—

"Straws," indeed—"pen straw," we imagine. The Atlas is informed that there is no such town in Connecticut, and no "Hon. James Fowler." Has the Atlas lately heard from its friend "Gen. Edwards and his son Alfred, of Bridgeport?"

This is quite decent compared with another attempt to deceive and impose upon the people. The Editor of the Boston Post says that a Clay newspaper has been sent him by a friend, dated Loraine Co., Ohio, July 16, 1844, bearing the name of A. Burrell, Publisher, and E L Stevens, Editor, and called the "Buckeye Sentinel." The paper contains three columes of pretended renunciations from Democracy to Whiggery. As a sample of the infamous lies and forgeries by which the Whigs are attempting to carry the election, the Post inserts so much in relation to the changes as refer to Massachusetts. We have no room for the extract and must therefore omit it. One of its paragraphs is headed—

"SCREWS LOOSE!"

"*Important from the Old Bay State*"

And then goes on to say that the "Massachusetts Gazette" contains the names of seventeen Democrats who were members in 1843 and '4 of the Massachusetts Legislature, and adds that "they have come out under their own signatures and renounced Polk." Here follows a table with the names of the Democratic members who are represented as having changed.

Now, if this were true, it would amount to something. But the Post says there is no such paper as the "MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE" printed in Massachusetts, and that no such statement as this wholesale lie ever appeared in any paper in the State. No Democratic member of the Legislature of Massachusetts has changed, and that the whole STATEMENT IS NOT ONLY A BASE FORGERY, BUT AN UNMITIGATED, WILLFUL FALSEHOOD.

BEHOLD THE ARGUMENTS OF '40.

The following is a sample of some of the arguments used by certain Whig Orators on public occasions to force the people into the support of Harrison in '40.—Who does not blush to behold such treasonable language used by the leaders of a great political party.

Senator Preston on a public occasion made use of the following language:—"If Mr. Van Buren was not defeated at the ballot boxes by Constitutional means, he, for one, was willing to resort to the rights and *arms* which nature gave him."

Graves, the murderer of Cilley, said,—"If it were not for the hope of redress—a hope of a change at the ballot box—I would here—*so help me God!!* upon this holy altar!! take an oath this night to take up *arms and march with you to Washington to put down* the present dynasty by force!!!"

Capt. Stockton, of New Jersey, said,—"We have the means in our hands, let us act peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must! If we are defeated at the ballot boxes I do not say that all is lost—there will be men still who will die rather than these marauders should take possession. I, for one, if not successful at the ballot boxes, will not give up, for by Heaven *I will carry on the war!*"

Corwin, of Ohio, said,—"To the ballot boxes and there deposite our votes, and if we cannot carry a majority *are we not justified in using force.*"

Are these men, who are the present leaders of the Whig party—who are the associates of Daniel Webster—and who would rivet upon the country the blighting measures of old John Adams, fit to manage a free Republic? By such means, and by such appeals, the Whig party triumphed in '40: and not only so, they are now attempting, by the same means and with the same objects in view, to gain the ascendancy in '44. Shall they succeed? We shall see.

Clay's Card playing admitted.—The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the State organ of whiggery in Kentucky, drawn to the wall by such men as Gen McCalla in relation to Mr Clay's gambling, admits that he does play for money too, but it is only to "enliven the interest of the game." Just listen to him.

"It would be unmanful to conceal that I have understood he has sometimes engaged in the practice as a social diversion—That he has, on such occasions, bet money to enliven the interests of the game, but not for the purpose of gain, is readily admitted as probable."

Such is the admission of Mr Clay's Kentucky organ. This thing of betting money to "enliven the interest of the game," is what we do not exactly comprehend as differing from gambling.—Ohio Journal.

MAINE C. MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—This Association is making active preparation for the Mechanics' State Convention, which is appointed to commence at Portland on the 20th inst. Circulars have been sent to all the Mechanic Societies in the State, and they are requested to send delegates to this Convention. The Mechanics have already had three yearly Conventions in this State, which have been holden at Augusta, Bangor, and Gardiner. They have always been well attended. Several addresses from distinguished men are expected on the occasion. The delegates will be entertained free of expense.

ODD FELLOWS.—The Odd Fellows are to have a grand celebration in Portland on the 27th inst. Great numbers of the order are expected from Boston. Odd is on the rise. Wake up all ye oddites in this County and be on hand, so that when your turn comes you can put the noose around your necks and run the length of your Cable Tow in season, without stumbling, or soiling your Buckskins.

☞ Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Cumberland Bank, Portland, have been seen. They so perfectly resemble the genuine that it is difficult to detect them. Look out.

MORE WHIG DECENCY.

Several of the veracious Whig papers in this and other States have been publishing the false story that Mr. Polk, while member and Speaker of the House of Representatives, voted against allowing Pensions to the Revolutionary Soldiers. The following from the Boston Post will settle this foul calumny.

From the Boston Post.

Calumnies Refuted!

GOVERNOR POLK AND THE PENSIONERS.

Revolutionary heroes. The federal editors have coined base slanders relative to the votes of JAMES K. POLK, touching the compensation to revolutionary soldiers and their widows. The editor of the Ohio Statesman has taken the trouble to procure extracts from the journal of the House of Representatives, showing the falsity of the federal charges. The evidence which the editor of the Statesman has collected is official, and we here subjoin it:—

In House of Reps. Thursday, April 27, 1826.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION. A motion was then made by Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until the first Monday in July next. And the question thereupon being put, it was decided in the negative—yeas 49, nays 124. JAMES K. POLK voted with the *nays*, to sustain the bill. [House jour. 1st sess. 19 cong. p. 479

In House of Reps., Monday, May 1, 1826.

On motion to amend the above mentioned bill, so as to provided for the "*widows of officers and soldiers who fell, or died in the revolutionary war,*" JAMES K. POLK voted in the *affirmative*. [Ibid, p. 497.

In House of Reps., Tuesday, May 2, 1826.

Several leading federalists, whose names are given, voted to lay the above bill on the table—JAMES K. POLK voted against it. [Ibid. p. 503.

In House of Reps., Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1827.

The bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION being under consideration, John Woods, of Ohio moved to lay it on the table. JAMES K. POLK voted *against* the motion.

On the same day a motion was made to postpone the consideration of the bill until the 3d of March, which was to defeat it. JAMES K. POLK voted against the motion. Ho. jour. 2d sess. 19th Cong. p. 167—S.

In House of Reps., Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1829

The question being on the passage of a bill to amend "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the REVOLUTIONARY WAR. JAMES K. POLK voted in favor of the bill. Ho. jour. 2d session 20th Cong p. 347.

In House Reps. Saturday, Feb 27, 1829

The question being on ordering to a third reading a bill to compensate Susan Decatur widow of Capt. STEPHEN DECATUR, JAMES K. POLK voted in the *affirmative*. Ibid, p. 259.

But later, viz. in 1832 JAMES K. POLK succeeded in getting a law passed a liberal and just law, the one under which the old soldiers now receive their just reward.

In House of Reps., Tuesday, May 1, 1832.

On motion to grant pensions to those who *defended our frontiers* in the Indian wars from 1776 up to the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, JAMES K. POLK voted in the *affirmative*. Ho. jour. 1st sess 22d Cong. p. 678.

In House of Reps, Thursday, May 24, 1832.

The question being on ordering to a third reading the bill from the Senate, supplementary to the act for the relief OF CERTAIN SURVIVING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION. JAMES K. POLK voted in the *affirmative*. Ibid. p. 792.

The bears of Old Oxford are wide awake.—Their backs are up, and their teeth filed to a point. If Waldo don't look out, Oxford will be the banner county.—*Portland American.*

That's the work that is *brain* for us, is it?—Let us tell you, sir, that Waldo will skin the coons this fall, so fast that not even the giant bears of Oxford, hug they ever so closely, can keep pace with them.—*Belfast Journal.*

Good—we like your grit. What say you to it, you bear of the Democrat? You must both be wide awake, or Old Cumberland will head you.—*Portland American.*

What say we to that! Why it is unnecessary to say anything. We would merely remark, however, that if we do as well as usual, in Oxford, we shall beat both Waldo and Cumberland. But as we intend to do *better* than usual, we mean to distance three such Counties as Cumberland and Waldo; and we can do it.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that Mr. Clay is really in favor of Annexation. The Whigs of the North are supporting Mr. Clay with the greatest zeal, because he is opposed to Annexation. This is but another example where Mr. Clay can be quoted as being friendly to both sides. This correspondent, who is good authority, according to the National Intelligencer, writes as follows:

"The best speech on the Texas question in the Senate, was made by the Hon. William C. Rives, who is for the annexation, and at the same time against the immediate execution of the measure, without the consent of Mexico. You may depend on it, he speaks from the cards, for I should not be astonished, in case of Mr. Clay's election, to see him appointed Secretary of State, and in that capacity signing the very treaty for that purpose. Mr. Clay, should he be elected, will be as great a partizan for Texas as any of the champions in the field; while Mr. Tyler, even in surrendering his administration, would see his measures alternately adopted by both great political parties."

THREE CHANGES TO WHIGGERY!

Albert Shaw, of Portland, and a Mr. Edwards and son of Connecticut, are the only changes to Wiggery we have heard of in the New England States. The two latter persons have been published in the Whig papers as men of great distinction and influence. We have lately learned that the only thing for which they are distinguished is a *black skin*. Is Mr Shaw related to them?

☞ Col. Miller, of Vt., a Liberty Party Lecturer, is traversing this State, attending Conventions, &c. The Liberty Standard speaks highly of his eloquence and information.

From the Boston Post.

WOOL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We find the following statement of the quantity of wool entered for consumption in Great Britain for one quarter:—

"In the quarter ending 5th April 1813, the quantity of foreign wool entered for home consumption was 4, 648,887 lbs.; in the same quarter of the present year the quantity so entered was 9,692,805 lbs., and yet notwithstanding this large increase amounting to about 120 per cent., the English farmer is obtaining at least 25 per cent. more for his wool than he received last year."

The rise in the price of wool in this country, is owing to its rise abroad, and not to the tariff in any appreciable degree.—ED. AGE.

☞ A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer from Natchez, Mississippi, under date of July 11, says—"The river (Mississippi) is overflowing the whole bottom, and must of course drown all the stock as well as the crop, and make the country very sickly this fall. Many persons are now disposed, and are making efforts to remove their stock; but they have deferred it to so late a period that they must fail. The river is said to be still rising here."—American

ELECTIONS.—The following table exhibits the time when the State and Presidential Elections will take place throughout the United States. It will be seen that the elections in several States will occur immediately. Keep this for reference.

	Time of Elections.		*Vote of* 1840	
States.	*State.*	*Presid'l. Elec.*	*Harris'n.*	*V. B.*
Maine,	Sept. 9	Nov. 4 9	46,612	46,201
N. Hamp.	Mar. 12	Nov. 4 6	26,158	45,761
Vermont,	Sept. 3	Nov. 12 6	32,440	18,018
Massach'tts.	Nov. 11	Nov. 11 12	72,874	51,914
R. Island,	April. 1	Nov. 6 4	5,278	3,303
Connecticut,	April. 1	Nov. 4 6	31,601	25,296
New York,	Nov. 1	Nov. 5 36	225,817	211,527
New Jersey,	Oct. 8	Nov. 5,6 7	33,351	31,034
Pennsylva.	Oct. 8	Nov. 1 26	144,021	143,672
Delaware,	Nov. 12	Nov. 12 3	5,967	4,874
Maryland,	Oct. 2	Nov. 11 8	33,528	28,752
Virginia,	April 18	Nov. 4 17	42,501	43,893
N. Carolina,	Aug. 1	Nov. 14 11	46,376	33,782
S. Carolina,	Oct. 14	Dec. 1 9	Elect. by Leg.	
Georgia,	Oct. 7	Nov. 4 10	40,264	31,933
Alabama,	Aug. 5	Nov. 11 9	28,471	33,991
Mississippi,	Nov. 4	Nov. 4 6	19,518	10,974
Louisiana,	July, 1	Nov. 4 6	11,296	7,610
Tennessee,		Nov. 5 13	60,390	48,287
Kentucky,	Aug. 5	Nov. 4 12	58,489	52,616
Ohio,	Oct. 8	Oct. 25 23	148'157	124,782
Indiana,	Aug. 5	Nov. 4 12	65,809	61,604
Illinois,	Aug. 5	Nov. 4 9	45,537	47,476
Missouri,	Aug. 5	Nov. 4 7	22,972	29,760
Michigan,	Nov. 1	Nov. 4 3	22,972	21,131
Arkansas,	Oct. 7	Nov. 4 3	4,364	6,648
		275	1,274,203	1,128,303

HENRY CLAY ON THE RHODE ISLAND QUESTION.

In his Raleigh speech, which the National Intelligencer calls the "*chart of whig principles,*" Mr. Clay speaks of the Rhode Island Question as follows:—

"In intimate connection with this case (Michigan case) the subject of Dorrism may be noticed. Rhode Island had an existing government of long duration, under which her population had lived happily and prosperously. It had carried her triumphantly through the war of the revolution, and borne her into the Union as one of the original thirteen independent sovereign States. Under the operation of it, the people of no State in the Union, in proportion to her population, had displayed more valor, patriotism, and enterprise. Dorr did not find his ambitions aspirations sufficiently gratified under this venerable government, and he undertook to subvert it. Asserting the principle that every people have a right to alter, modify, and change their government whenever they think proper—an *abstract* principle which, with cautious limitations, may be true—without consulting the established government and public authorities, he undertook to beat up for recruits, to hold irregular elections, at which persons qualified and unqualified, dead and living, were pretended to have voted; and thus securing a heterogeneous majority, he proceeded to form a new constitution, and to set up a new government. In the mean time the legitimate and regular government proceeded in operation, and prepared to sustain itself, and put down the insurrectionary proceeding.

"Dorr flew to arms and collected a military force, as irregular and heterogeneous as his civil majority had been. But on the first approach of military force, on the part of the legitimate and regular government, Dorr took to his heels and ignominiously fled, leaving his motly confederates to fare as they might. Now, fellow-citizens, what has been the conduct of the two parties in respect to this insurrection, which at one time seemed so threatening? The whigs, everywhere I believe to a man, have disapproved and condemned the movement of Dorr. It has been far otherwise with our opponents. Without meaning to assert that the whole of them countenanced and supported Dorr, everybody knows that all the sympathy and encouragement which he has received have been among them. And they have introduced the subject into the House of Representatives. We shall see what they will do with it. You can readily comprehend and feel what would be the effects and consequences of Dorrism here at the South, if Dorrism were predominant. Any unprincipled adventurer would have nothing to do but to collect around him a mosaic majority, black and white, aliens and citizens, young and old, male and female, overturn existing governments, and set up new ones, at his pleasure or caprice? What earthly security for life, liberty, or property, would remain, if a proceeding so fraught with confusion, disorder, and insubordination, were tolerated and sanctioned?"

We have neither time nor disposition to notice the many outright falsehoods which occur in the above.—But as the National Intelligencer pronounces this speech as a whole, and in all its parts to be the "*chart of whig principles,*" we wish to call the attention of the people to one "whig principle" Mr. Clay lays down in the above extract—it is, that the right of a people to alter, modify and change their government without consulting the existing authorities, *is a mere abstract principle.* Against this doctrine we propose to quote Judge Story of this State. In speaking of the Declaration of Independence he says:—

"It was not an act done by the State governments then organized, nor by persons chosen by them. It was emphatically the act of the *whole people* of the united colonies, by the instrumentality of their representatives chosen for that among other purposes. It was an act not competent to the State governments, or any of them, as organized under their charters, to adopt. Those charters neither contemplated the case, nor provided for it. *It was an act of original inherent sovereignty by the people themselves; resulting from their right to change the form of government, and to form a new government,* whenever necessary for their safety and happiness."—*Story's Com. on the Constitution, vol. 1, p.* 192.

Again, in speaking of the convention which formed the first general government for the Colonies, Judge Story remarks:—

"In some of the legislatures of the colonies, which were then in session, delegates were appointed by the popular, or representative branch; and in other cases they were appointed by conventions of the people in the colonies. The convention of delegates assembled on the 4th of September, 1774; and having chosen officers, they adopted certain fundamental rules for their proceedings.

"Thus was organized—under the auspices, and with the consent of the people, *acting directly, in their primary, sovereign capacity, and without the intervention of the functionaries to whom the ordinary powers of government were derived in the colonies*—the first general or national government.

"The Congress thus assembled exercised, *de facto* and *de jure*, a sovereign authority; not as the delegated agents of the government *de facto* of the colonies, *but in virtue of original powers derived from the people.*" *Story's Com. on the Constitution, vol. 1, p. 185 and 186.*

If Henry Clay's doctrine was true and the Colonies had waited for the consent of the British Government to establish a new form of government, he this time instead of being a candidate for the chief magistracy of a free people would have been the subject, and we doubt not a *most dutiful one,* of Queen Victoria. If he was the President of the United States and the people who placed him in the office as their *representative* and *agent*, desired to change the present form of government, his doctrine is that their right to do so is a mere abstraction, and that they would be bound *first to consult and obtain his consent and that of Congress!* Is such a man as this worthy the suffrages of a free people?—N. E. Democrat.

"Since 1832, my efforts have been directed to the reduction and modification of tariffs.—*Henry Clay.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Keep it before the People!

That in 1840, the Whigs of Massachusetts, by their delegates met in Convention, delegates from the several States, and by themselves, proceeded to settle the question:—Who can we elect for President of these United States? Let the people remember that virtue, honor, integrity, talent, wit, and learning, were all laid aside, and not considered essential qualifications in a candidate for that high office; and let the people understand that the vote, on the above question, stood in favor of Henry Clay *SEVEN*, against Henry Clay *SEVEN*. So that in the exercise of cool judgment, the Federal State of Massachusetts by a delegation of her own citizens could not answer the question. And let not the people forget that no qualification of fitness or unfitness, propriety or impropriety, talent or ignorance, was allowed consideration, but simply *can* we elect him.

Now what has transpired since 1840 to *change* this result? *For* Henry Clay, nothing. *Against* Henry everything. He is under bonds to keep the peace!!—What say the moral and religious to that. They abhor it, Sir, and are preparing longer and stronger bonds, to which his restless ambition must submit. He is shaking the tyrants chain over Rhode Island, and binding the patriot in worse than British bonds. What say the free and the brave to that, who dwell in the shade of Bunker's awful mount? He is consumate in hypocracy with regard to State policy—in the Tariff question in general, and the Annexation of Texas in particular—in becoming "all things to all men," that he may win some and deceive many. He has vilified and on all occasions sought to triumph over some of her most talented citizens. Will Massachusetts give him her vote for all this. Cast off as a worthless thing in 1840, will she give him her vote in 1844. Impossible. TYRO.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

That in 1840, the Whig party declared, unanimously, that they could carry the State of Rhode Island for Henry Clay; and at the same time that they could *not* secure his election in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, &c.—and it is agreed on all hands that the same can be done in 1844. Even Mr. Speaker Dunn thinks Clay will prevail in the State of Rhode Island—but that he cannot secure any other, even a future state—or at least, a very comfortable seat there—for "Yet here's a spot." "Here's the smell of blood still. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten his hand."

But he has kindred spirits in Rhode Island; men of blood are there—men who trample freedom under their feet, and bind in iron bands the brave and the free;—while the Despot of Russia o'er ill-fated Poland never waved a bloodier hand, or Atrides urged on his triumphant Car more exultingly, when on the plains of Troy he

"Mowed down whole ranks,
And crushed out heroes' souls."

Clay then will control the vote of Rhode Island; but the time is not far distant when the

"Friends of the brave" will "restore their swords to man,
Fight in the bloody cause and lead the van,"

and that State, *now* bleeding, groaning, dying, will "put on her beautiful garments," and clap her hands for joy. TYRO.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

That in 1840, the Whigs of Vermont reported that their State would vote for Harrison or Scott, but *doubtful* for Henry Clay. Now we put this question to the people—Why is it that the State of Vermont, certain with Scott or Harrison, should be *doubtful* for Clay?—We have space but for few reasons and need not give an answer while the Green Mountain boys have thousands on their lips. But we say one reason is because he cannot succeed in pulling wool over their eyes, acquainted as they are with that article, and growers of the best in New England. They see him as he is, notwithstanding he dives into their fleeces and wool bags and pulls it about his ears 'till he appears like a whiskered dandy, who, a certain lady said, looked like a mouse peeping through a bunch of oakum. The truth is, Henry Clay is *too well* known to the Whigs of Vermont to command their support. Well might it be for him were he *unknown*, as the poodle's say of Col. Polk, (though they seem to know *him* well enough to fear him,) for then there *might* be a chance of success. So by their own showing it is quite *doubtful* that Clay succeeds in Vermont.

But Clay has something more to contend with in that State. The whole Abolition party, who have "chewed him up and spit him out,"—are at his heels like ghosts of midnight murder, and to them he says in vain—"Thou canst not say I did it. Shake not thy gory locks at me."

Harrison Whigs are not Clay Whigs, in Vermont by thousands, and in New England by hundreds of thousands; and as well might you tell the former that it costs them nothing to transport goods from Boston or Portland, as that ten per cent additional tariff makes no difference in the price of them there, or that three per ct. paid by them for inspecting their Pearl-ashes would not come out of their own pocket. TYRO.

The whigs have fired powder too soon for Louisiana. They have exulted over the election of what? A DEMOCTATIC SENATE! A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION!! A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF CONGRESSMEN!!! A DEMOCRATIC POPULAR MAJORITY IN THE STATE! Nor is this all. The single whig member of congress is a warm friend of the annexation of Texas!—As, also, is nearly every whig member of the State legislature!!—Now, according to Webster, the head of the party, ANNEXATION is equivalent to DISUNION.—Figure this all up, and how can the 'coon give any other than ghastly smiles? These fellows have been crowing over the triumph of what they call the most wicked plot wicked men ever devised!!!—*Boston Post.*

MASS MEETINGS.

The Democratic State Committee have appointed three general mass meetings of the democracy of the state, to be holden at the following times and places:—

At Bangor on the 15th August.
" Augusta " 22d "
" Portland " 29th "

A NATOINAL BANK.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 30th of August, 1841, Mr. Clay declared that he would NEVER cease his efforts to establish A NATIONAL BANK.

THOMAS W. DORR.

The National Reform Association, having its head quarters at New York City, have appointed F. C. Treadwell, Esq., formerly of Portland, as an agent to gather information relative to the situation of Gov. Dorr. The following letter from him we find in the last New York Plebeian:

Providence, July 27, 1844.

Dear Sir: I arrived here this morning. I shall have a proof of the case of Gov. Dorr in a few days. I have just received a part of it, and will send by Harden's line as soon as possible. A plea to the jurisdiction of the court on constitutional grounds, was made and retracted. Have seen Mr. S. W. Dorr and Mr. Burgess, junior counsel. They are very desirous to have me confer with the senior counsel, Messrs. Atwell and Turner, which I shall do as soon as possible. I have only time to say the case stands well for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. Several of the friends of Gov Dorr have called on me to express their joy at the interest taken by the National Reform Association. The treatment of Gov. Dorr in prison is said to be barbarous in the extreme. None of his friends are allowed to see him. I am told that he is afflicted with inflamitory rheumatism, and a sort of jail fever.

In great haste, yours truly,

F. C. TREADWELL.

Mr. John Windt, Secretary of the National Reform Association, New York.

"TEXAS—HOW SHALL I VOTE."

The Whigs have been making some stir and giving a few shouts of joy at the supposed defection of the New York Post, and several prominent individuals of the Democratic party in the State of New York. But they have congratulated themselves too soon. In answer to a correspondent, signing himself "Republican," who proposes certain queries in relation to Texas Annexation, the Editor of the Post has the following. It shows plainly that the Democrats of New York, though they may differ in some minor points in relation to this question, will vote for Messrs. Polk and Dallas.

Let us first look at the certainties of the case, and then proceed to consider the matters which are merely contingent.

It is certain that either Mr. *Clay* or Mr. *Polk* will be the President of the United States. The election of Mr. Clay will be followed *by the triumph of the whig party.* Their principles are, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BANK, in its most odious form, as declared in the late Raleigh speech of Mr. Clay himself; the continuance of A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF MADE FOR THE INTERESTS OF MANUFACTURERS AND AGAINST THOSE OF AGRICULTURISTS AND MECHANICS; and A DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, TO FOSTER SPECULATORS AND CORRUPT THE STATES; to say nothing of the extravagance and injustice of administration, in other respects, to which Mr. Clay's avowed notions of government must inevitably lead. Not only to vote for Mr Clay, *but not to vote against him*, is TO SUSTAIN THESE MEASURES AND ALL THE CONSEQUENCES THAT ARE LIKELY TO FLOW FROM THEIR ADOPTION. If there be a democrat, then, who thinks such iniquitous measures of *less* consequence than the evils that *may* result from the annexation of Texas, he is justified in taking no part in the existing contraversy. But if he thinks it of vital importance to the welfare of the country and the cause of good government, to defeat the unsound and destructive schemes of the whigs, as every thorough democrat must think it, then he cannot in conscience shrink from the contest. He must take "immediate annexation," with all its evils, or allow those whom he believes to be the enemies of the people, to attain an uncontrolled power.

But there is another view of the question. The unconditional annexation of Texas, is a contingent and not a certain event. "Immediate" annexation is a moral impossibility. Texas can only be annexed through the consent and action of the democratic party and that, not of a fraction, but of the whole party. It is well known that a large portion of the democracy at the North are utterly opposed to annexation, except upon some such conditions as were set forth in the bill of Mr. Benton. Now, if this portion of the party should withdraw their support from Mr. Polk, as our correspondent intimates that he is inclined to do, the effect would be either to defeat the party altogether, or to permit the advocates of unconditional annexation to claim the victory as exclusively their own.—But if persons who think with our correspondent continue their allegience to the democratic party, and use all their influence for its success, the Texas question then becomes a question which the democrats are to settle among themselves, on principles of equity and justice, in the determination of which the *whole* party will be consulted. It will be seen then, that the difficulty narrows itself at this point, whether it is better to risk the success of the democratic party, or, if it be successful, to allow its triumph to be regarded as the triumph of "immediate annexation," or, by taking an earnest and vigorous part in its struggles, to ensure its success, and with that success a rightful decision, or at the most a judicious compromise of all the minor questions on which its members differ in opinion? It seems to us that the latter branch of the alternative is greatly to be preferred; and we have no doubt that such is the opinion of the distinguished men referred to by "Republican"—Messrs. Van Buren, Benton, Wright, Young, Edmonds, Barker, Sedgwick, and others.—N. Y. Evening Post.

ONLY HEAR HIM! The London Charvari or Punch, the keenest print of the age, contains the following piquant address to the Philadelphians. He puts it to 'em smart, doesn't he? Just read:

PUNCH TO THE PHILADELPHIANS.—PHILADELPHIANS! Asses, blockheads, boobies, clowns, dolts, empty-heads, fanatics, flats, fallow-brains, gabies, geese, hypocrites, ignoramuses, jobbernowls, knotty-pates, loggerheads, mooncalves, numskulls, ouls, pumps, quacks, rogues, ruffins, sumphs, simpletons, tomhoddies, yokels, zanies—

What do you mean, you incomprehensible Yankees, by behaving here in the nineteenth century, and in that boasted glorious, free, and enlightened Republic of yours, like a stupid, savage, bigoted populace in the dark ages, or rather like a horde of barbarians and cannibals, shooting one another through the head, and burning down houses and churches; committing, in short, arson and murder, by the wholesale, right and left? Why, the wild Indians, nay, the very niggers, are angels to you! And what is it that has prompted you to this reciprocation of atrocities? Religion, forsooth—Religion! The Turks would cry out upon you, Catholics and Protestants both. Call it by its right name—sanguinary, intolerant bigotry. These ruffinly proceedings, which have disgraced you before the universal world, will go down to posterity with the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Sicilian Vespers.

And you in particular, you addle-brained Irishmen, at a time when the welfare of your native land especially requires that you should keep quiet and orderly, and show that you can live peacable citizens under a free government—how dare you behave in this outrageous manner?—You, I say, especially, who pretend to believe in a faith which expressly denounces revenge, and prescribes as a duty, patience under insult and

I will tell you what—were it not that such a set as you, all of you, are not worth the expense, I would recommend a subscription for the purpose of sending over to you a supply of strait waistcoats, an army of barbers to shave your heads, and a staff of physicians and surgeons, selected from our principal asylums, to keep you, lunatics, in order. So much for you, from

PUNCH.

GOV. POLK'S ANCESTORS—REFUTATION OF A VILE SLANDER.

Every good man, without distinction of party, has seen with indignation and regret a vile slander circulated through the Whig papers—the Richmond (Va.) Whig, Louisville (Ky.) Journal, Mobile (Ala.) Whig paper, and other kindred prints—charging that Gov. Polk's grandfather, the late Col. Ezekiel Polk of North Carolina, *was a tory in the Revolution.* A baser libel on a deceased patriot never issued from a licentious press. However the fact might have been, no charitable or honorable man would believe for a moment that the moral or political standing of Gov. Polk ought to be affected by it. But the charge, in every possible sense, is a vile fabrication. The writer of this paragraph has seen full clear, conclusive, and demonstrative, proof of the high, honorable, and manly course pursued by Col. Ezekiel Polk, as a citizen of North Carolina, before and during the Revolutionary struggle for independence, showing that he was a true Whig of 1776, and gallantly bore arms as such by the side of his kinsmen of the same family name, and his noble Whig fellow-citizens. How unlike the characteristics of the Whigs of 1775 and 1776, and of 1840 and 1844!

It is proper that it should be stated here that at an early day, under the authority of distinguished citizens of North Carolina, Gov. Polk's native State, who have taken the matter in hand as being due to their State and the honorable name of Polk, and in vindication of a deceased patriot of the Revolution, a full and perfect refutation of this slander will be given to the world from proofs heretofore taken and now being collected—a great portion of them procured from permanent State records, and highly credible living men. The writer of these remarks speaks of these things as perfectly certain, and within his personal knowledge and information, as to the existence of the proofs, and the intended course of Gov. Polk's friends in his native State. That the refutation will put the propagators of the slander to open shame, vindicate the reputation of the dead, and bring new honors to the living, are facts upon which all Gov. Polk's friends may repose with perfect confidence. To say more in this place would be forestalling the praiseworthy labors of the honorable and distinguished citizens who have this matter now in hand elsewhere and whose work, when done, will be ample, perfect, and thorough.

The Nashville Whig papers, with all their rancor towards Gov. Polk, have not dared to propagate or republish this libel. They dare not now do it, or even insinuate that it is true.—Nashville Union.

THE FRUITS OF A "HOME MARKET" FOR THE FARMERS.

Of all the fallacies that of the promised advantages to be derived from what is called by the Whigs a "home market" for farmers is the greatest. Let us briefly examine the effects of forcing our farmers to sell at home their surplus produce.

The lowest duty under the compromise act was in 1842. On the 1st of July, 1842, no article of import paid over 20 per cent.; and the average duty on all imports did not exceed 10 per cent. And let it be borne in mind that our currency was in a sound and healthy condition; and that the following is a true list of prices at two different periods:

Prices of beef, pork, cheese, flour, grain, and wool, in the New York market, on the 7th of June, 1842 and 1844.

PROVISIONS.	1842.	1844.
Beef, Mess, bbl,	$7 50	$5 25
" prime,	3 50	3 25
Pork, Mess,	7 75	8 50
" prime,	6 75	6 12
Hogs Lard, lb.	6	6
Butter, prime,	17	13
" ordinary	14	9
Cheese, American	7½	4½
Hams, smoked	0¾	5
FLOUR.		
Genesee, bbl.	6 12½	4 50
Ohio,	5 87½	4 37½
Baltimore,	5 87½	4 75
Alexandria,		4 75
Rye Flour,	3 50	3 00
Corn Meal,	3 37½	2 00
GRAIN.		
Wheat, bush,	1 28	86
Rye	66	67
Corn, Northern	60	50
Corn, Southern	55	47
WOOL.		
American Saxony, fleece	37	41

If this table of prices is correct—a fact that we believe will not be denied—the question then arises, and an important one it is, what is the cause of this great depreciation of prices of farm produce? Is it the currency? No, that was sound in 1842; and is, there any material difference, somewhat expanded now, compared to 1842—which would have a tendency to increase present prices above what they were in 1842. If the present low prices cannot be attributed to the currency, what must they be attributed to? We answer to a "home market"—to the fact of our farmers being cut off from the market of the world by a tariff nearly prohibitory. Our farmers have a surplus, and if sold at all, cannot be sold at home.

According to the above table, which we know to be correct, there is an average fall in prices in 1844 from what they were in 1842, of full 30 per cent. These are the beauties of the "home market"—this is the "protection" the tariff was to afford the farmers. Our agricultural produce must remain at home; while our calicoes are sent to the Indies, to China, South America, and Mexico, and even to England herself, the workshop of the world! A "home market" for the farmers and the market of the world for the manufacturers! Can any policy be more destructive to the interests of our agricultural population? Restrict the agriculturists of the United States to a narrow market, and give to the manufacturers a wide market, and we may bid adieu to agricultural prosperity. Once fasten the policy of a home market upon the country, and we must of course cease to produce a surplus; we must consume all we produce.

Can it be that the farmers of the United States will submit to the tyranny and oppression to which the odious tariff of 1842 subjects them? We do not believe it.

PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY—TARIFF LOGIC.

The number of persons employed in the various pursuits of business in the United States was agreeably to the last census, on the 1st of June, 1840, viz:

In Agriculture,	3,717,756	
Commerce;	117,575	
Manufactures and trade,	791,545	
Navigation,	89,692	
Mining,	15,293	
Learned professions,	65,237	
		4,796,407

The branches for which protection is sought under a high tariff are presumed to be, the manufacture of cottons, woollens, sugar-refining, and the iron trade.

The number of persons engaged in those branches appears, from the census, to be,

In manufactures of wool;	21,342	
" of cotton,	72,119	
Refineries of suggar, chocolate, &c.	1,355	
Mining, &c. iron,	30,497	
		125,313
Leaving		4,671,094

persons heavily taxed for the pretended purpose of protecting the industry of 125,313. We say pretended purpose, for it is well known, that, in the protected branches, the operatives—that is, the industrious persons—receive little or no benefit, their wages having received little or no increase on account of the tariff protection. On the contrary, one of the first effects of the tariff was a reduction of wages, and remonstrances thereupon of the workers. The other effect was large dividends to the stockholders—men of unwieldy fortunes. So much for the protection of home industry!

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Quarterly Review, in a notice of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency now before the people, says of Mr Frelinghuysen:

Mr Frelinghuysen is quite a different man; and while agreeing with Mr. Clay in all the obnoxious measures to which Mr. Clay himself stands pledged, he represents certain other elements of the whig party, from which still more evils if possible, is to be apprehended. Mr. Frelinghuysen is not only a whig in the worst sense of the term, but he is also the very impersonation of narrow-minded, ignorant, conceited bigotry—a man who boldly marks religious liberty, demands the unallowed union of church and state, and contends that the government should legally recognize the religion of the majority, and declare whatever goes counter to that to be *contra bonus mores.* He concentrates in himself the whole spirit of 'native Americanism' and 'no popery,' which displayed itself so brilliantly in the recent burning of the catholic dwellings, *seminaries*, and churches in the city of Philadelphia."

We see personified in the whig candidates modern federalism, political profligacy, and canting, fanatical, religious bigotry.—Their success would be fraught with the most serious danger to our political institutions, to social equality, and to religious freedom. All is hazarded. As matters now stand, all that is dear to our hearts as freemen and as christians, is in the approaching contest. We of the republican party have committed many faults; we have on too many occasions proved ourselves unworthy of the sacred cause intrusted to our keeping; yet the all-beneficent Providence has not wholly cast us off, but graciously given us one more opportunity to atone for past delinquencies, and to win new honors. The holy cause of political, social, and religious, freedom is once more committed to our charge. The sacred deposit is placed in our hands, and at our hands will the Supreme Judge demand it. Every man of us must feel the sacredness of the trust, and remember "THE LORD SEETH." There must be no cowards, no traitors, no laggards. A high and solemn duty rests on each one of us to rebuke political profligacy, and religious bigotry and fanaticism; to do all that man in honor and honesty may do to save this country, this chosen land of Providence, to the freedom of the human race; to make it the 'home of virtue, an asylum to the oppressed, and a name and a praise in the whole earth.'

HEAR MR. CLAY!

Mr. Clay, as chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Affairs, made a Report on the 18th or June, 1836, of which the following is a part:—

"The recent signal and splendid victory in which that portion of the Mexican army which was commanded by General Santa Anna, the President of the Mexican government, in person, was entirely overthrown with unexampled slaughter compared with the inconsiderable loss on the other side, put to flight and captured, including among the prisoners the President himself and his staff, may be considered as *decisive of the independence of Texas.*"

More Forgery.—The coon papers have circulated as what the Globe thought of James K. Polk in 1839," the assertion that he was 'wholly and totally an unfit man for the vice presidency.' The Globe of July 24 pronounces it an "OUTRIGHT FORGERY."

Counterfeiters arrested at Dover, N. H.—On Saturday and Sunday last, four miscreants of the names of Lyford, Elliot, and two Wileys, the latter brothers, were arrested in Dover for passing counterfeit bills on the Cumberland Bank, Portland, and the Suffolk Bank, Boston.

WHIG.—The term "Whig" is said to have been given to the liberal party in England by the royalists in Cromwell's time, the initials of its motto, which was "We hope in God"—W. H. I. G.—*Whig paper.*

A little more research would have enabled the fanciful author of the foregoing to discover a much more appropriate origin for the term. By reference to BRANDE'S Encyclopædia it will be ascertained that "Whig" is a modification of "Whigamores," first applied in England to marauding parties of Scottish borderers, who lived by plundering the unprotected and unsuspecting farmers. Its adoption by the advocates of a Protective Tariff, Distribution, a National Bank, and a Bankrupt Law, is as appropriate as it is significant of their purposes and objects.

The last Jonesboro' (Tennessee) Whig, edited by a delegate to the whig convention at Baltimore, contains the following editorial expression:

'*Our* opinion is that there is to be no peace in this vast country, till the *Mormons* and *Catholics* are exterminated.'—American.

An Ohio merchant advertises that he has an elegant assortment of goods for the ladies, besides a *handsome unmarried clerk!* Of course, the ladies will "call and *examine* before purchasing elsewhere."

WHAT A CONRAST.

AGRICULTURE wants little or no *Protection.*—*Henry Clay.*

"In my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend as far as it may be practicable to do so by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to ALL the great interests of the whole union, embracing AGRICULTURE, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation.—*Jas. K. Polk.*

HON. B. F. HALLETT, in his admirable speech on Bunker Hill on the 4th inst., stated that he was present in the House of Representatives of the United States, when Mr. Polk, as Speaker of the House, gave the casting vote in the case of the contested election between Gholson and Clairborne, and Prentiss and Ward; and that when Mr. Polk announced the result of the vote, Mr. Henry Clay, who was standing near Mr. Hallett, looking directly towards the speaker, said audibly: "GO HOME G—D D—N YOU, WHERE YOU BELONG." Mr. Hallett stated further, that he immediately spoke of this to Mr Parmenter, who was also near by, and to two other members of Congress, one of whom was a representative from the State of New York, and that they all agreed in their understanding of what Mr. Clay had just said. Having made this distinct statement, Mr. Hallett turned towards Mr. Parmenter, who presided at the Bunker Hill meeting, and appealed to that gentleman to say whether his statement was in conformity to his recollection. Mr Parmenter replied that it was strictly so.—Plymouth Rock.

U. S. SENATOR.

The duty of electing a U S. Senator for six years will devolve on our next Legislature. The whigs will make a desperate effort to carry the Legislature that this desireable situation may be given to a whig. They consider it of much greater consequence than the gubernatorial office, and that a whig may enjoy it they will leave no means untried and spare no exertions. They will therefore lay seige to all the doubtful Senatorial and Representative districts, and endeavor to divide and destract the democrats in our strong districts, for the purpose of defeating our candidates—As they will be prepaired to take every possible advantage of all personal prejudices and local divisions, our friends are earnestly exorted as they love the democratic cause, to remove all causes for disagreement beforehand, and to cultivate such a spirit that when the candidates are duly designated every democrat will feel personally disposed as well as bound by established usage to support all the regular nominations made by the party. Now that the whole democracy of the Union are united upon our presidential candidate in concessions, it is a favorable time to harmonize disagreements and eradicate prejudices, if any exist, in the different counties, towns and neighborhoods. To rise above an indulgence of sectional or personal prejudice, which is unworthy alike of our cause and of those who have espoused it requires only an effort of the will which the reason of every one teaches him should be made. Forgive and forget—every thing for the cause—and excellent mottos for all to adopt, and if lived up to, the union and harmony of the democratic party will be rendered perfect, and the whigs cannot then make any inroads upon us. Bangor Democrat.

HA, HA, HA! Jonathan Slick—every body knows Jonathan, or have read the productions of his *slick* quill, or "heern tell of him"—well, Jonathan Slick, of Slickville, Connecticut, the land of wooden clocks and wooden nutmegs, has lately been on a visit to the city of New York. He has published in the Express, we believe, a description of high life in that "great country." He recently attended a party given by his "cousin John," and he thus describes his cousin's "better half":—

"and I looked at her putty earnestly, I can tell you, and I do think she would have been a critter that John might be proud of, if it wasn't for that stuck up way she's got since she come down here to York. I never see the critter's back stuck up as her's was. I raly thought she was a getting the rickets, and I felt anxious about it, and I turned to cousin John afore I went up to her, and sez I, a sort of low, "Cousin John, how did your wife hurt her back so? I declare it makes me feel awfully to see what a great hump, she's got and growing since she come away from Connecticut." With that cousin John looked at her and larfed a little, but I could see he didn't feel just right, and arter a minit he said, sez he, "oush, cousin, you must not speak so loud; it's true, Mark has put on rather too much bustle, but it's the fashion, you see." I looked around, and as true as you live, there wasn't a gal in the room that hadn't her back a sticking out the same way. Such a set of hump-backed critters I never did put my eyes on; and yet, they all stood about a smiling and a talking to the fellers, as if nothing ailed them—poor things!"

WATERVILLE COLLEGE. The annual commencement of this institution takes place on the second Wednesday of August next. Rev. O. A. Brownson is to deliver the oration, and Isaac P. Shepherd the poem, before the literary societies. Both gentlemen are residents of Boston.

A whig paper says Polk rhymes will poke, joke, croak, smoke, and such like words. And so it does, says the Belknap Gazette. And we'll poke the Coons with this name—we'll laugh at the *joke* when they begin to *croak*; and when they *choke* we'll take their hides off and *smoke* 'em.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed a general amnesty for all concerned in what they call the late insurrection, provided they will take an oath to support the constitution.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheer where for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to imitate a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember Thomas Crocker is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1m34

MARRIED.

In Brunswick, Mr. Abraham Jordon to Mrs Mary S. Beals.

In Bangor, Mr Ivory Estes to Miss Ann E Kelley, both of Orono.

DIED.

In Bangor, Mr Joseph Bartlett, aged 59.

In Ellsworth, Mrs Sarah, wife of Alexander Black, aged about 22.

In Augusta, John T Carter, a colored man, aged 42.

In Norway on Saturday, Mrs. Abigail Parsons, aged 83 years.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Andover, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Andover, and a certified list of such as remain unpaid for the years 1842 and 1843 has been returned to me by the Collector of said town for the purpose of advertising, viz:—

Resident Owners 1843.

Names.	Real Estate.	Tax due.
Edward A. Boyd,		$6,99
Elisha Budell,		2,81
Abral Budell,		2,29
Moses Cutting,		1,75
Simon W. Gregg,		29,70
Ephraim F. Goddard,		7,19
Benjamin Hall,		9,00
Mark Porter,		74

Non-Resident Owners, 1842.

	No. of Lot.	Range.	Division.	Quar. Share.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax due.
Sam'l W. Dolbe, E. side	11	5	2		50	25	90
[illegible]	1	D	2		100	[illegible]	20
[illegible] S W side	1	3	2		100	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	4	2		100	64	64
Ayers Mason, E. side	13	2	2		50	25	90
State of [illegible]							
Stables at Corner						1 330	3,06

Non-Resident Owners, 1843.

Moody Bridges,				1	100	7	10
Phineas Wood,	2	2	2		100	50	2,30
Do. Jordan Farm,					400		6,60
Joshua Dunn,	1	D	2		100	50	1,40
Do.	S W side	3	2		100	50	
Silas D. Gregg's House and Stable at Corner,						330	4,62
Unk. Goddard's Mills, so called,					400		5,60
do. House and Barn occupied by Moses Cutting,					160		2,52
do. West side	13	2			100	30	42
do. East side	10	2	2		50	15	21
Ayers Mason,	1	2	2		50	25	33

FARNUM ABBOTT, Treasurer of Andover.

July 27, 1844 — 1w2

Will the Age please copy the names of non-residents, and forward Bill and one paper to Andover.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS DAVID P. STOWELL, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, by his Deed of Mortgage dated the ninth day of February, A. D. 1843, conveyed to the subscriber a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Paris, to wit:—"it being the homestead farm of Enos Stowell, Esq., late of Paris, deceased, together with the buildings thereon," which Deed of Mortgage is recorded with Oxford Records Book 65—page 548; and whereas the conditions of said Mortgage have been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

RUFUS STOWELL.

Paris, July 29, 1844. 3w12sr

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several Creditors to the estate of

PETER HOLDEN,

late of Sweden, in said county of Oxford, deceased, which estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty fifth day of June last past, have been allowed said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that they will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Benjamin B. Holden, in said Sweden, on the first Saturday of September next, the last Saturday in October next, and the first Saturday in December next, from ten of the clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,
BENJAMIN WEBBER, } Commissioners.

Lovell, July 22, 1844. 3w12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MAINE, OXFORD, ss:—

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday the 27th day of August, A. D. 1844, at the Store of Benjamin Severy, in Sweden, at two o'clock P. M. for cash down, all the right in equity of redemption which Nathaniel Howard has in and to the redemption of a certain lot of land situated in Sweden, being part of Lot No 55, in the second division of Lots in Sweden, beginning at the Northeast corner of said Lot, thence running South 22½ degrees East 58 rods to a stake and stones—thence North 67½ degrees East 55 rods to a stake and stones—thence North 22½ degrees West to a stake and stone at the North line of said Lot—thence on said North line to the first mentioned bound, containing twenty acres more or less;—it being the same that was mortgaged to John Patterson for sixteen dollars, and is now due with interest.

JOHN F. POTTER, Dept. Sh'ff.

Sweden, July 27, 1844. 3w12

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, &c.

TIMOTHY CUTLER,

[illegible]

Warranted not to cause weakness FOR ONE HOUR.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

Brightly shone the moon over the fair city of Venice, and whenever her silvery rays kissed the dark waters of the many canals which intersects that mart of merchants as the gay gondolas passed and repassed, rippling the smooth surface with her prows and fin-like oars, they appeared like the shining scales of huge serpents, undulating and sporting among her marble palaces.

In one of the remotest corners of the place dwelt the ursurer Guiseppe Valnoni. Rumor reported him as rich as Crœsus; but ne had one gem in his possession which he valued above his gold his only daughter Bianca, a jewel without a flaw! Serenades were nightly per formed under the balcony of his residence, and all the gallants of Venice endeavored to win the attention of the wealthy heiress of Valdoni.

Of all the suitors who sought the lovely Bianca none found favor in her eyes but Ludovico, the gay, bold, reckless Ludovico. In person he was handsome, and in her estimation, who had only the opportunity of judging of a lover by sight, he was as far above all his competitors. She loved him!—ay, and with fervor which is only known in southern climes.

Truth to say, Ludovico was an inconstant man, a gambler and a bankrupt in every virtue. It was midnight, and Bianca, 'which palpitating heart, was watching in the balcony. Ludovico came nlone in a gondola. She threw to him a bag of gold, and was obout to descend, and to place herself under the protection of her suitor.

'Dearest, best beloved Bianca," said the deceiver, "*to-morrow* at this hour I will be near and bear you away, if I survive the disappointment of to night. Every thing ready for my bride. Farewell!" and he rowed briskly away from the startled damsel, who for his sake had betrayed the confidence of her father by abstracting the bag of gold.

Cold and heartless as was Ludovico, he felt a pang as he lost sight of of the confiding and affectionate Bianca. 'But' thought he, with plausible sophistry, 'has she not robbed her own father? And shall I keep faith with one who has proved faithless to him who gave her being? Worthless wanton"

The gallant, having reached his destination, hastily moored his gondola, and eagerly clutching the bag of gold, concealed it beneath his cloak, and hurried homewards. Passing beneath a dark colonade, reposing in the still shadow of the moon, and calculating in his own mind the worth of the dukets of which he had so unworthily possessed himself, he was startled by approaching footsteps, and, turning round, observed three men close upon his track.

They were evidently bent upon overtaking him, and, almost before he had presence of mind to draw his rapier, they fell upon him, and encumbered by his cloak and the weight of of his treasure, he was unable to repel their sanguinary attack and dropped lifeless at the feet of the brigands, pierced with many wounds. The bag of gold chinked upon the pavement; they seized the weighty prize, and, rushing from the spot, turned into the Pizza di San Marco, thence crossing the rialto, they encountered the night-watch, who surrounded them and captured them.

They were searched, speedily deprived of their newly-acquired treasure, and conducted forthwith to the guard house, where being recognized by the authorities as different characters, and being examined seperately, giving a different account of their objects and pursuits, they were locked up, in order to be examined the following morning by the majistrate.

They would willingly have relinquished their plunder to bribe their captors, but the latter were too numerous to act dishonestly without the fear of detection, although, under other circumstances, and for such a consideration, they might willingly have refrained from pressing the charge:

The Magtstrate before whom the culprits were ushered on the following morning was a stern man, and possessed great influence in the state of Venice.

'Fortunately for ye,' said he addressing the prisoners, 'there is no proof that you have obtained this bag with violence; but we may reasonably infer that such plunder was not filched from the lawful possessor while he retained life. Justice, ever associated with divine mercy, and of which we are the unworthy dispenser, charitably gives you the benifit of our ignorance and the want of evidence. Your lives are spared, and may you repent of your evil deeds. We attach the property in behalf of the rightful owner; and in the meantime consign you to imprisonment, in order that, should any evidence hereafter arise in your favor, you may have the benefit of it. Away with them?'

The prisoners were removed, and the night watch who had captured them were liberally rewarded. The bag of gold remained with the magistrate, who was too much occupied with official buisness to set on foot any inquiries respecting the lawful possessor. He placed the treasure in his strong chest. When the investigation took place, his two nephews were present, & contemplated the bag, which appeared to have some talismanic influence upon all who gazed upon it, with an irresistible desire of approbation. They laughed at the idea of its being locked up, and condsigned to the same fate as the prisoners. In their liberal philosophy they determined that distribution was far wiser than accumulation; and, with a virtue that is so uncommon in the world, they had long practissed what they preached. In the exercise of this moral principle they had both become deeply indebted, and, with that fervent generosity known only to the heart of youth, they longed to liquidate their labilities. There was no owner for the bag of gold, therefore they argued that it could not better disbursed than in the payment of their debts and honor.—Having come to this conclusion, the two honest youth resolved to cut up this stray golden goose, and feast themselves and their creditors therewith.

When sleep had sealed the eyelids of all within the magistrate's dwelling, Giovanni and Guiseppe stealthily quitted their chambers, and proceeded to the strong-room, where the bag of gold was carefully deposited. The sympathy of their pursuit had compelled them, although individually reluctant, to come to a mutual understanding. Now Guiseppe, who was married, contented with his cousin that he was entitled to two-thirds of the treasure; his liabilities, too, were larger than Giovanni's, and, in his opinion, justified this division. They both at last came to the determination of decamping, should they obtain possession, and thus escape both the ire of their uncle and the importunities of their creditors. Guiseppe's wife was on a visit to her father, and his only son, a beautiful boy of four years old, was left in his care; he therefore took the precaution of consigning him to the care of a trusty gondolier, who was to row to a certain point, where he proposed to join him.

But to return to the magistrate's strong room, which overlooked the canal. They succeeded, with some difficulty, in forcing open the chest containing the treasure; and Giovanni grasped the coveted prize.

'Tis mine!' said he, exultingly.

'Tis *ours*,' said Guiseppe, holding out his eager hand.

'Stay,' replied Giovanni, 'I have had half the danger,—surely I am entitled to half the plunder. Nothing less will satisfy me.'

'How!—why, did you not promise to be content with one third?' said Guiseppe.

'I had not then possession,' replied Giovanni.

Guiseppe burned with rage, and darting forward, snatched the bag of gold from his cousin a grasp, and rushed towards the balcony, exclaiming, 'Do you persist in your demand?—Will nothing less satisfy you?'

'*Corpo di Bacco!* nothing!' answered the other savagely.

'Then thus ends the dispute,' said Guiseppe, and opening the casement, he wildly cast the gold into the canal.

A piercing shriek followed, not from the disappointed Giovanni, but from the waters below. Guisepe had cast the bag of gold upon the innocent head of his child, and killed it!

Giovanni fled, conscious of his participation in the robbery, and too soon a distracted father learned the fate of his boy, and went raving mad!

Giovanni, the fugitive, was reported to have plundered his uncle. The gondolier, meanwhile, had cunningly concealed the bag of gold, and produced a log of wood, which he asserted had been cast from the window, and was the cause of the death of Guiseppe's son; and, safe in the insanity of the wretched father, he carried home the treasure.

A slip of parchment was tied round the neck of the fatal bag: indicating that it contained one thousand golden ducats. But, through fear, or some mysterious influence, the gondolier could not be induced to break the seal that fastened it; fearful even of keeping it in his humble dwelling, he carefully enclosed it in a box and buried it in his little garden.

Now the gondolier had an only daughter, Veronica, who was very beautiful, and she had many suitors among her own class. The handsome, gay, and dissipated Beppo, however, was her chosen favorite. He rowed so well, and sang so sweetly, that the maid was charmed, notwithstanding his suspected gallantries.

An old tradesman of Venice, happened to meet Veronica one evening, as her father was taking hor home in the gondola, and became enamoured of her charms. He sought her father, and offered her his 'protection.' The gondolier confessed himself highly flattered by his notice, but declined the honor.

'Take her to wife,' said the bluff gondolier, 'and she is yours. I can give her a dowry.—Say the word, and the girl and a thousand golden ducats are yours.'

'What!' exclaimed the tradesman, whose avarice equalled his new passion; 'you are joking.'

'By the Virgin!' replied the father, 'I speak the truth.'

The affair was soon settled between the gondolier and the tradesman; but there was one person who was by no means pleased by the bargain, Beppo, who vowed vengeance against the bridegroom, although he was quite ignorant of the means which had brought about the marriage.

Veronica was married, and the old man conveyed the maid and the bag of gold to his house. On the following morning he was found murdered, stabbed in fifty places by a poniard.—As he was but a tradesman, the authorities took little or no trouble in seeking out the assassin. These affairs were so common in the city of merchants.

The widow took possession of the old man's property, and concealed the bag of gold, which had been the fatal cause of this unwise and unpropitious alliance.

A few months afterwards the tearless widow married the murderer of her husband. Guilt, however, rarely goes unpunished, and ere a few short months elapsed, Veronica discovered that the man whom she once idolized, and for whom she had sacrificed so much, was in every way unworthy of her love. He lavishly expended the estate of her late husband in his unlawful pleasures, while she deserted by him, pined in sorrow and in solitude. Proud, overbearing, and revengeful, Veronica's passion of love was soon transformed to hatred the most intense.

The bag of gold, which she had carefully concealed, remained untouched. Depositing it in a place of safety, she instantly sought the presence of the judge, and denounced her renegade and unworthy husband as a murderer.

Beppo was seized, and the evidence she produced was so conclusive that the worthless husband was condemned to the rack.

Veronica retired to a nunnery, hoping to obtain pardon for her sins, and presented the bag as an offering to the convent.

The bursar or treasurer of the convent was a certain Brother Anselmo; a thin, billious man severe and tacitturn, who verily looked like a skeleton clothed in parchment. He was regarded as almost a saint by the good sisters, so punctilious was he in the performance of the religious duties. It is true that he had been a great reprobate in his youth, and it is equally true that he had become a great hypocrite.—The bag of gold was confided to his custody; and so fearful was he of its corrupting influence that he resolved to convey it far from the pure atmosphere of the convent, for fear of contamination. This was assuredly carrying his scruples to the extreme. He first, *probably*, entertained the insane idea of casting the "root of all evil" beneath the blue waves of the Adriatic; but upon mature deliberation he contended that it would be better to lay it by for charitable purposes. Sinner as he was, he might one day be in want of it; he therefore resolved to deposite it forthwith in the hands of a trusty friend-in-need who had supplied his necessities in the days of his lamented extravgance.

Unfortunately for Brother Anselmo, he carried the bag of gold to the lawful owner, who instantly recognized and reclaimed the stolen ducats. He possessed irrefragable proofs that the parchment label was in his own hand-writing, and embraced the precious bag of gold with the fondness of a parent who had recovered his lost child. Brother Anselmo vainly remonstrated and the interview concluded by the miserly money-lender uncerimoniously kicking him out, retaining possession of the fatal treasure

Fain would the astonished bursar have resented this unseemly rebuff; but a consciousness of his own villany made him gulph the indignity that was put upon him; but he vowed vengeance. Before he could put in execution his secret purposes his defalcation was discovered; he was summoned before the tribunal, and condemned to pass the remainder of his wretched existence in a dungeon.

The bag of gold thus returned unbroken to the hands of the rightful owner, having been in its travels the cause of so much crime and misery to its intermediate possessors.

Wealth, obtained by long life of toil and honesty does not always produce happiness; ill-gotten gold—never!

A person having the misfortune to admit as a lodger into his house an individual of very improper character, named Bell, turned him out the other day, with the remark, that he 'Would never keep a *bell* in his house that wanted *hanging*!"

FROM KENTUCKY.—We have cheering accounts. The democrats have had an immense meeting at Louisville. The Morning Courier, strictly neutral, though a bit of a blackguard, as will be seen by its use of a nickname, says—

"The locofoco procession on last Saturday night, was by far the largest and most showy one of any description we have ever seen in this city. Their numbers surprised every body, and the exclamation of 'Where did they come from?' was in every one's mouth. The locos of this city turned out to a man, and large numbers came from New Albany, Jeffersonville, and the country. Never did we see men more enthusiastic, and they plainly evinced their determination to give the whigs all they have in them. We really thought there was no end to the procession."

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M at the Court House in Paris in said County, the River Farm so called in said Town belonging to the Estate of Ebenezer Rawson late of said Paris deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges Terms of sale made known at the time of sale—here is a rare opportunity to invest money in real Estate most eligibly situated

E. G. RAWSON, Administrator.

July 13, 1844. 1s10

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.		
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, &2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 26th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, all the real estate belonging to HARVEY WAIT, late of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, deceased, being the homestead Farm of said deceased, excepting the Widow's thirds. Also the right of reversion of the Widow's dower in the premises.

LUCY W. WAIT, Administratrix.

Mexico, July 17th, 1844. 11

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of

SARAH CUSHMAN,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BARTLETT HOLMES.

Oxford, June 25, 1844. *11

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, ME.

WRIGHT'S

☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vey wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre' lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, **198**

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.	*Lovell*, James Walker.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.	*Mexico*, James L. Dolloff.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.	*Norway*, Wm. E. Goodnow
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co	*Norway N.* Jonathan Swift.
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.	*Oxford, Craigie's Mills*, Charles Dorell.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.	*Oxford, Welchville*, Brown & Cox.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood	*Paris*, Thomas Crocker.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.	*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
Canton, Holland & Austin.	*Paris S.* O. H. Paine.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.	*Porter*, John Higgins.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.	*Rumford Point*,
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.	J. H. Wardwell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.	*Rumford Centre*, J. Graham.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.	*Rumford Falls*, A. Bolster.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.	*Sumner*, Jeremiah Howe.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.	*Sumner N.* L. & K. Crocker.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.	*Turner*, J. Blake & Son.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.	*Turner Centre*, Mitchell & Bradford.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.	*Waterford*, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 193 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False-quarters, Interfereing, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.

June 17, 1844. 3m6

SOUTH PARIS
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Cassimere, from	35 to 45 cts per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Gueruey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hosack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merrit Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. *O.* C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hermorrholdal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions,
and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, aken in a chdoice as to keep up and maintain a healthy action n the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on to contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Walson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber informs all who are in want of Tailoring, that they can have work done at his Shop in as good style as at any other Shop in New England. He feels confident that, from his long experience and constant application to business, he can give entire satisfaction to the most fastedious.

He would also tender his thanks to the people of Paris and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and hopes for a continuance.

☞Fashions received Quarterly from New York and Boston.

N B. All garments warranted to fit. Cutting done at short notice. Gentlemen please give me a call before you go further.

WM. HEATH, Tailor.

South Paris, *May* 16, 1844. tf 3

ASA BARTON,

Attorney at Law,

NORWAY, OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

THE patronage of his friends and the public is respectfully solicited, and personal and punctual attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

June 19. *8w7

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14, 1842. 41

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.